Gin. *O* sweetest, fairest lily!
My brother wears thee not the one half so well, As when thou grew'st thyself.
BEL. O, melancholy!
Who ever yet could sound thy bottom [6]? find The ooze, to show what coast thy sluggish crare Might easiliest harbour in [7] *?*—Thou blessed thing!

[6] *O,* melancholy!
Who ever yet could sound thy bottom ?] So, in Alba, the Monthes Mind of a Melancholy Lover, by R. T. 1598 : "This woeful tale, where sorrow is the ground, (t Whose bottom's such as nere the depth is found."

MALONE.

7 — what coast thy sluggish CRARE
Might easiliest harbour in ?] The folio reads :
"…. thy sluggish *care?* "
which Dr. Warburton allows to be a plausible reading, but substitutes *carrack* in its room; and with this, Dr. Johnson tacitly acquiesced, and inserted it in the text. Mr. Simpson, among his notes on Beaumont and Fletcher, has retrieved the true reading, which is—
" —thy sluggish
crare ; " See The Captain, Act I. Sc. II.:
«------let him venture
fe In some decay'd *crare* of his own."
A *crare,* says Mr. Heath, is a small trading vessel, called in the Latin of the middle ages *crayem.* The same word, though somewhat differently spelt, occurs in Harrington's translation of Ariosio, book xxxix Stanza 28 :
" To ships, and barks, with gallies, bulks and *crayes"* &c. Again, in Heywood's Golden Age, 1611 :
tc Behold a form to make your *craers* and barks." Again, in Drayton's Miseries of Queen Margaret: " After a long chase took this little *cray>* "Which he suppos'd him safely should convey." Again, in the 22d Song of Drayton's Polyolbion : f
"----------some shell, or little *crea,*
Hard labouring for the land on the high working sea." Again, in Amintas for his Phillis, published in England's Helicon, 1600:
*6 Till thus my soule dooth passe in Charon's *crarfi."*
Mr. Toilet observes that the word often occurs in Holinshed,
as twice, p. 906, vol. ii. STEEVENS.